PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

GEN. GRANT AND THE WASHINGTON PAPERS— THE PRESIDENT'S WAR ON THE COLORED MILITARY—THE ORDNANCE INVESTIGATION -REDUCTION OF THE PHILADELPHIA CUS TOM-HOUSE FORCE-SENATOR SHERMAN ON THE ELECTIONS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 8, 1807. A dispatch was sent' from here to a Beston paper yesterday, in which it was said that a friend of Gen, Grant's asked him if what Forney said in his newspapers, both daily, was true, and the General promptly pronounced the same false. This dispatch is said to have come from Montgomery Blair, who claims to be as much a friend of Grant's as is Washburne or Thaver. Mr. Forney hearing of this denial of his statement, is said to have seen Gen, Grant or some of Gen. Grant's friends to-day, in regard to the matter, and will denounce the dispatch of the Boston paper as untrue, and reiterate his former statement regarding Grant's politics in to-morrow's issue of his two papers. Gen. Grant's politics and the breaking up of the target companies here, furnish the principal excitement of the day. The President's morning organ here in to-day's issue gets after Grant in a mild manmer, but the evening organ puts it to the General rather sharply, threatening to consign him to ignominy and disgrace, and relieve him of his command in less than two years, should be pronounce himself

President Johnson's order disbanding all armed organizations here, still continues to excite comment among the citizens. A strict interpretation of the order makes it apply to all organizations carrying arms, such as German target companies, white and colored militia companies, Fenian military companies, school cadets, etc. 'The President's intentions were aimed at the colored militiamen alone, but in trying to disguise and mislead as to his real intents, he has got mixed up, and people generally question his right and authority to interfere in the matter. The arms of these military companies are private property of the individual members, and, of course, the Government cannot take the same from them. In the case of the colored companies, most of their members served in the Union army during the Rebellion, and were allowed to retain their arms on being honorably

discharged the service.

Gen. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance of the War Depart ment, was examined to-day before the Ordnane Committee on the subject of projectiles. He claims to have originated the use of soft metal sabots. From his testimony it appears that the projectile known as the "Dyer" was recommended for adoption by a Board of Ordnance officers, of which he was one that about 66,000 were purchased from a firm in Phil adelphia, and, a large number in Pittsburgh; that very properly, as Gen. Dyer admits; and that a number of them were buried. On being questioned by the Committee, Gen. Dyer admitted that he had no knowledge of what was the best projectile, and could express no oninion on the subject. Norman Wiard, the inventor, is in the city, and offers evidence to the Committee in relation to an alleged conspiracy in the Ordnance Department of the Navy to burst by fulminate the guns of such inventions as they desired to have disposed of with dispatch, as interfering with the personal and private arrangements of the Department. Other witnesses tender evidence to this

It has been decided by the Government to make some radical changes in the affairs of the Custom-House in Philadelphia, on an inspection of the working of the same made some time ago. It was discovered that there were large numbers of persons employed whose labor was superfluous. A reduction of the force has been ordered, thus securing a large deduction in the expense to the Government. Senator Sherman arrived here to-day. He will re-

main until the meeting of Congress. He criticises severely the apparent timidity shown by some of the Republicans since the recent defeats of the party, and says that if the Presidential election were to be held a week hence in Ohio either Grant or Chase could carry the State on the platform of the Republi can party.

The President has pardoned William Johnson, who was tried at Pittsburgh some months since, and convicted of dealing in counterfeit money. His pardon was recommended by prominent Pennsylvanians, among them ex-Senator Cowan, the Hon. D. J. Morrell, M. C., the Hon. A. McAlister, ex-M. C., the Hon. J. S. Black, and by nearly all the citizens of the county in which the prisoner resided. Secretary McCulloch has appointed Jas. T. Worth-

ington, esq., of Cincinnati, a Revenue Agent, with special instructions and authorization.

Among the persons of note in the city to-day are Senators Sherman and Johnson, Gov. Bowie of Maryland, and Mr. Stillwell, Minister to Venezuela.

The pardon of James A. Seddon, late Secretary of War of the Southern Confederacy, was granted upon the recommendation of Horace Greeley, Henry Ward Beecher, Gov. Burnside, the Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, late Member of Congress from New-York, John J. Cisco, H. H. Van Dyke, Mayor Hoffman, and A. A.

A number of Democratic politicians from Philadelphia are here urging the President to begin early for the next Presidential campaign. They have asked for the removal of any official in Philadelphia who is in the least degree tainted with the principles of the Republican party.

It seems to be the settled opinion of members of

Congress here that nothing will be done in Congress until the regular meeting of the first Monday in December. The nine days continuation of the last session will probably be consumed in disposing of the impeachment question.

The Hon, Thomas N. Stillwell, United States Min ister to Venezuela, is in Washington. His appointment has not yet been confirmed by the Senate.

Secretary Welles is still confined to his bed from the effects of slow fever, but his physician says the

prospect is that he will soon recover his health.

The trustees of the colored schools of this District have laid their annual report before the Secretary of the Interior. There are now five good school-house for colored children in the District, capable of accommodating over 2,000 pupils. The Treasurer's report shows that the total amount expended during the year was over \$17,000, while the receipts, including what was received from the Freedmen's Bureau, were only \$16,000. The trustees complain bitterly of the conduct of the municipal authorities at Washington, for withholding the money realized from taxes paid on property owned by colored persons, and set apart by act of Congress for the education of colored children. Of this fund the city owes the trustees \$61,000, which it has steadily refused to pay. There were 67 colored schools supported by Northern benevolent associations, during the year, at an expense of \$40,000. All the schools have opened this year with flattering

HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF A COLOMBIAN WAR STEAMER IN CHARGE OF AN EX-CONFEDERATE OFFICER. HAVANA, Nov. 7 .- A dispatch from Key West reports the arrival there of the Colombian war steamer Colombia, in command of Lieut, Reed, formerly of the Confederate Navy. After coaling, the Colombia will proceed to this port, where she will go into dry dock, and will sail hence for Charleston as soon as her repairs are completed. Lieut. Reed, now of the Colombian Navy, is the well known leader of the raid on Portland Harbor during the late war.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN PITTSBURGH-TWENTY

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 8 .- At about 111 o'clock this morning the citizens of the Ninth Ward were building of Messrs. Relse, Graff & Dull. A part of the building was blown into atoms, and about 20 persons killed, and many wounded. The explosion occurred in the forge portion of the mill, and the building was soon to be forge portion of the mill, and the building was soon to be forge portion of the mill, and the building was soon to be forged at the first opening of the Memphis Association, under the auspices of the National Tarf Congress, which commences on Monday next startled by the loud report of an explosion in the mill building of Mesars. Reise, Graff & Duil. A part of the

wrapped in flames. The cause of the explosion will probably never be known, as the engineer and firemen were the only persons who could have given any information as to it, and they are among the killed. The loss of prop erty will probably reach \$10,000.

WALRUSSIA.

GRANTLEY HARBOR-THE RUSSIAN AMERICAN TELEGRAPH—NATURE AND RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY—CLIMATE AND TEMPERATURE.

BARK CLARABEL, AT SEA, Sept. 1, 1807. We arrived at Port Clarence, or Grantley Harbor, on June 28. This harbor, which is the only one of importance on the eastern side of Behring Straits, is situated in about longitude 166° W., latitude 65° 10' N., a few miles below Cape York. It affords good shelter, with plenty of water for vessels of medium size. The entrance to Port Clarence is easily found by means of a long spit extending towards the N. N. W., which cannot be mistaken for any other point in this vicinity. The entrance to Granfley Harbor is only fit for the passage of vessels of light draught. Here some of the vessels of Admiral Pym's expedition in search of Sir John Franklin wintered in 1850-51. Traces of the houses occupied by these men still exist. The work of the Telegraph Company at this point has been rigorously prosecuted under the charge of Capt. D. B. Libby, who was left here with about forty employés in October last. The party have, in general, enjoyed good health, though the scarcity of provisions, as referred to in my last letter, presented a serious obstacle to the prosecution of their work. In spite of all difficulties and obstacles, they succeeded in building some 40 miles of telegraph ince, and in distributing material throughout the entire district extending from Behring Straits to Golovin Bay, on Norton Sound. Capt. Libby, who was in command of this district, is an experienced telegraph builder, and has shown himself—by his energy, perseverance and economical abilities—fully adapted to the position assigned him. He carries with him the respect and esteem of all his subordinates, who, though they have suffered more or less during the past year, speak in the highest terms of Capt. Libby's general management. The arrival of the Clara Bell at Port Clarence was hailed with every demonstration of joy. The party having been reduced, through some mismanagement, to a diet of walrus and seal meat for a few weeks, were eagar to greet the W., which cannot be mistaken for any other point in Mr. Slavan was affected by this disease at the time of his arrival at the post, and although urged by his friends of the expedition to return to San Francisco, decided to remain during the Winter. He had during his illness good medical attendance, and was interred with the rites of Christian burial near the station at Port Clarence. His manner and habits won the universal respect of all who were associated with him. Port Clarence is the central point at which the natives from the Arctic and in the vicinity of Kotzebne Sound meet annually in the Spring for purposes of trade. At the time of our arrival there were present several hundred Indians, the number of whom was constantly increasing by daily arrivals. Vessels engaged in the coast trade, for skins and oil, usually visit this point early in the season. At the time of our arrival, Port Clarence had only been free

Vessels engaged in the coast trade, for skins and oil, usually visit this point early in the season. At the ime of our arrival, Port Clarence had only been free rom ice about one week. From this point there is communication in Summer by sea, and in Winter by land, with a settlement of Indians at King Eagan, or Cape Prince of Wales. To Messrs, W. A. Walker and T. J. Rodgers, who pent a portion of the Winter at the settlement on ape Prince of Wales, your correspondent is indebted or many items of interest in regard to that point. The settlement numbers about 800 Indians, who substimainly upon walrus and seal meat, and trade for many items of interest in regard to that point. The settlement numbers about 800 Indians, who subsist mainly upon walrus and seal meat, and trade largely with the natives to the northward and across Behring Straits. Their principal trade is in oil and hone, for which they receive ammunition, guns, and knives, brought across the country from as far as Yakoutsk, in Eastern Siberia. During the past Winter, all the natives in the vicinity of Cape Prince of Wales and the borders of the Arctic have suifered much from scarcity of food. Messrs, Rodgers, Walker, and Ode Bendeleben, to whom Capt. Libby was indebted for an occasional supply of fresh game and meat, report the natives as having been in almost a starving condition. To show you what slender food Indians may require. I can only state that during a portion of the Winter they were hiving upon nourishment derived from boot-soles and the lining of blankets. Capt. Libby, in obtaining provisions from Capt. Emis, who was in command of the division, was unfortunate enough to lose the greater portion of the amount sent, through an avalanche of earth and snow. Between Port Clarence and Gelovin Bay there is but little timber, except on the south-eastern portion of the district. A large river emptying into Golovin Bay, near its head, is lined with timber of various qualities, all, however, suitable for telegraph purposes. The rivers are plentifully supplied with salmon and white fish, while the plains abound in rabbits and grouse. Reindeer are pot freequently seen in the vicinity of the coast and

found no traces of minerals except iron and copper. The country generally presents a barren appearance, and cannot produce vegetables to any extent. Capt. Libby endeavored, during the last Winter, to sink a well, but after going through 27 feet of ice decided to give it up. The average depth to which the surface thaws is about nine inches.

The average temperature during the Winter months, January, February, and March, was less than 40°, although the thermometer has been observed as low as 68° Farenheit. Were it not for the severe snow storm called "poorgas," which now and then sweeps across the plains, one would hardly notice the severe cold. Portions of Capt, Libby's party were encamped in tents with the thermometer at 58°. As encamped in tents with the thermometer at 58°. As I have said before, it has been satisfactorily proven from the experience of these men, that white men can live in the extreme northern climate without especial danger of suffering, provided they are furnished with a suitable amount of provisions. The party under Capt. Libby, although without bread or flour for some weeks, escaped the scurvy entirely. The genesome weeks, escaped the scurvy entirely. The generally received opinion that scurvy is generated from want of flour does not seem to be correct. At the station (Fort St. Michaels), where plenty of flour was received and freely used, they were afflicted with this disease, while at Port Clarence, where they were almost entirely dependent upon the resources of the country for some weeks, living upon walrus and scal meat, without flour or bread, no symptom of scurvy made its appearance. In fact, the climate and temperature of the country in the vicinity of Port Clarence seems to present no great obstacle to its habitation by Americans. Should the extreme northern portion of our new Territory of Alaska ever be settled, I am convinced that Port Clarence will form one of the most eligible points at which to locate, both from its geographical and commercial position. As far as Behring Straits is concerned, it is the only good harbor upon the eastern shore, while it entirely commands the trade between Kotzebue Sound, the commands the trade between Kotzebue Sound, the Arctie, and Norton Sound. Sailing hence July 2, we reached Plover Bay July 8.

THE TURF.

JEROME PARK RACES.

The members of the American Jockey Clab will have a fine day's sport to-day, free for the gaze of the public. The races and entries are as follows:

First RAGE-2 O'CLOCK — Secreptakes \$2 and \$25 each, p. p., for all herase regularly hacked, during the last six menths, to be ridden by members of the Clab. Three quarters of a mile; horse to carry 150 pounds. I. D. M. Armatrong enters be g. Frechene, three years old, by imp. Balrownle, dam Zulaka, by Willis. 2. W. R. Travers enters ch. m. Lify, aged. 3. P. A. Hargonst enters g. g. Gridat, aged. 4. Henry Slaughter, hr. b. Fairfax, aged. 5. T. F. Purdy enters ch. g. Rocks, aged. 6. C. R. Stongthom enters b. m. Adec, aged.

SECOND RACE, 2.20 p. 2.—MATCH ONE MILE.—Leonard Jerome enters. b. g. Redwing, thrue years, by imp. Balrownle, dam Cyclone. by Yandal, 8; ff. 1; W. Constable, gr. c. Roquette, three years, by imp. Ecipas, ests of Filebity, by Gleenee, 30 fb. 2.

THING RACE, 3. P. 3.—Match on mile and a quarter; entries to be made at the Post Houses to be named by Leonard W. Jerome, esq., and John F. Furdy, eeg., gentlemes filers.

GREAT TROT AGAINST TIME IN BOSTON.

GREAT TROT AGAINST TIME IN BOSTON. ness the decision of a bet of \$1.500 to \$500, that the brown gelding John Stewart would not trot 21 miles within one hour. A cold cast wind was blowing, but the track was in good condition. The horse trotted in harness, John Marphy driving, and, although he falled to accomplish the feat, he made the best twenty miles time on record, beating Capt. McGowan's time by 192 seconds, and trotting his 205 miles in 59 minutes, 312 seconds. The 5 miles was done in 14:092; the 10 miles in 28:39; the 15 miles in 43:212, and the 20 miles in 58:051. The horse broke four times, but was quickly brought down, and when he finished, the veterinarians, who examined him, said he was as well as when he started. amined him, said he was as well as when he started.

amined him, said he was as well as when he started.

THE WASHINGTON HORSE FAIR.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—At the Horse Fair today the Mountain Maid, Silas Rich, Mary, and May
Queen entered for the first race. The Silas Rich won the
first heat only; time, 2:30, and the Mountain Maid won
three heats, her best time being 2:29. The Mary was
withdrawn at the end of the third heat. The race was
withdrawn at the end of the third heat. The race was three heats, her best time being 2:29. The Mary was withdrawn at the end of the third heat. The race was mile heats, best three in five, for a purse of \$1,000. The second race was a sweepstakes for \$300, mile heats, best three in five, harness to rule. Lady Eleanor, Frank, and Lizzie were the contestants. Lizzie won three heats; best time, 2:36, and Frank won two heats; best time, 2:48. Lady Eleanor was withdrawn on the fourth heat.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1867. THE SOUTHERN STATES,

ALABAMA. THE CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 8 .- The Recontruction Convention, in a test vote, tabled by 45 to 42, the proposition to abolish the present Provisional state Government within 20 days. An ordinance was introduced and freferred to the appropriate Committee to organize a Provisional Government for the State, vacating

all important State offices on the 1st of January next; a Provisional Governor to be appointed by the Convention, who shall fill all offices by men who can subscribe to the test oath. A resolution was introduced and referred, proposing to disfranchise all persons implicated in the murder of Union men during the war.

NORTH CAROLINA. REGISTRATION RETURNS.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 8 .- Official registration eturns show that 103,060 white voters and 71,657 blacks have registered. The majority of the whites is 31,403. The Hon. J. Baker, Representative from Illinois, speaks here to-night by invitation of the citizens.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 8.—The registration for four days was 88 whites and 18 blacks.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION. COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 8.—The Conservative Convention, composed of white citizens representing 20 Convention, composed of white cinzens representing 20 Districts of the State, has just adjourned after a session of two days. Gen. Chestnut presided. An address to the people of the country was prepared by a Committee of 20 and submitted to the Convention by Charasilor linglis. The document describes the condition of the country, and protests against negro supremacy. It was unanimously adopted by the Convention.

MARYLAND. MARYLAND JUSTICE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 8 .- A man named Galoway, from Hayre de Grace, having been indicted for beating a colored girl, a school teacher, was fined one cent to-day by a verdict in the United States Circuit Court. The evidence was most positive of brutal treat-

A NEW ELECTION ON THE RAILROAD QUESTION ORDERED.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 8.—Gen. Schofield has lirected a new election to be held in the case of the subcription to the Chesapeake and Ohio Ballroad. In order to remove all doubt about the legality of the election, all qualified voters of Virginia and the United States will vote. This includes all disfranchised whites. Official information at headquarters shows that 14,000 whites failed to register in this State, and only 5,500 per-sons are disfranchised in Virginia.

CHURCH UNION-EPISCOPALIAN AND PRESBYTE-RIAN SALUTATIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8 .- During the week ical Education Society, which is an Episcopal organiza-tion for the diffusion of Christian knowledge and the ed-ucation of young men for the ministry; the other the Presbyterian National Union Convention, composed of over 500 delegates, assembled from all parts of the United States as representatives of Presbyteries, Synofs, and kindred bodies, for the purpose of framing a Christian platform, where all religious denominations can stand harmoniously, one in faith, one in baptism, one in al-legiance to God.

The lunguess meetings of the first-named of these con-

hynn sung, the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng made a lew formarks.

Mr. Stuart then introduced the Rev. Dr. Charles Hodge of Princetown, who said: I am called upen to speak to you a word of welcome in behalf of the bretheren represented in the Presbyterian Church. He would present them the cordial and Christian salutation of their brethren. In speaking to Bishop McIlvaine he alluded to the scenes which had transpired when in college together. Both had finished their studies, and each had gone his way. He did not believe however, that he had ever preached a serven which he (the speaker) would not be willing to in-

did not believe however, that he had ever preached a sermon which he (the speaker) would not be willing to indere; and he, in return, believed that he had always always preached the Gospel. We differ in our names, but there is no difference in the great doctrines we preach. We stand here now to say we are one in faith, one in baptism, one in our allegiance to our God and your God.

The Rev. D. Steirs then spoke, and after a season of silent prayer, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Mcllvaine led the audience in prayer. During the prayer the feelings of the deepest solemity pervaded all present.

Gov. Geary visited the Presbyterian Convention this evening. He was cordially welcomed by the members, and, after thanking the Convention, took a seat on the platform. The Convention adopted rules of government founded on the basis of union. The attendance of spectators was very large, crowding the church in every part, evincing the greatest interest in the proceedings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Protracted meetings are being held in Phila-

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delphia with great success.

The debt of the new Methodist mission chapel at Berlin, has been paid by Mr. W. W. Cornell of New-York City.

A new Methodist Church in Detroit, said to be the first possessed by that denomination, is to be ded-cated on Sunday, the 17th. Bishop Simpson will efficiate. The Tenth Annual Convention of the New-Jersey Sunday-School Association is to be held in th First Presbyterian Church, Camdem, N. J., on the 12th 13th and 14th insts.

FIRES.

LARGE FIRE AT PRINCETON, ILL.

PRINCETON, Ill., Nov. 8 .- A fire broke out at the depot in this place last night which resulted in the destruction of property valued at \$250,000. The cause of the fire is unknown. A high wind prevailed at the time, and buildings caught fire from the flying sparks nearly one mile from the scene of the conflagration. The aggregate amount of insurance is about \$100,000. Insurance companies are losers as follows: Security. New-York, \$7,500; Metropolitan, \$1,500; Home, \$1,500; Phenix, \$2,500; Euterprise, \$7,500; Phenix, Hartford, \$1,000; Merchants', \$5,500; Hartford, \$13,000. The balance of insurance was in Chicago companies.

STABLE IN LEONARD-ST.

The stable in the rear of No. 29 Leonard-st., occupied by Schah Tucker, was set on fire yesterday by boys who were playing with matches. Of five horses in the stalls three were saved. Two others, valued at \$600, were burned. The stable was damaged to the extent of \$200. INCENDIARISM IN BROOKLYN.

Five two-story frame buildings, just completed, in Lafayette-ave, near Stuyvesant-ave, Brooklyn, were destroyed by fire at about 12 o'clock on Thursday night, involving a loss of about \$20,000, covered by insurance. The buildings were creeted by Mr. Joseph Darby, and are owned by Mr. Frank Otard, No. 6 Beaver-st., New-INCENDIARISM IN JERSEY CITY.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in the frame building at No. 97 Coles-st., Jersey City, occupied by Mr. Voytowsky as a carpenter shop. A large quantity material was destroyed in the building. The surrounding buildings, including a dwelling in the rear, were also built of wood, but the firemen saved them. Wr. Voytowsky's loss is estimated at \$2,000; no insurance. Several of his workmen lost their tools. The building was owned by Mrs. Papes. Loss about \$2,500; no insurance.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK. THE VOTE FOR SUPERVISORS. The following is the vote for Supervisors in this city, as received at Police Headquarters.

Warfa. Smith Elv. Jr., Dem. Un.	John Brice, Tam.	Isaac J. Oliver, Rep.	Warda.	Smith Fly, Jr., Dem. Un.	John Brice, Tam.	Isaac J. Oliver Rep.
I 673	1347	198	XII	1907	1287	1430
H 108	150	74	XIII	2001	1143	853
111 287	314	137	XIV	1835	1661	295 1470
IV1332	1501	230	XV.	1108	1117	2004
V1012	1158	555	XVI	2050	3407	1663
VI1429	1855	158	XVII	0203	2589	1624
VII1587	3281 2070		XVIII		2218	1804
VIII1685 IX2314	1950	1078 2647	XIX		3279	2306
X1759	1737	731	XXI	1483	3293	1944
X13103	3095	1054		3137	1973	2047
Total42,911					42,255	24,961

Ely over Brice, 656. Brice over Oliver, 17,294.

THE SHRIEVALTY ELECTION TO BE CONTESTED. Justice Connolly intends to test the late deision of the Registers in the Shrievalty election. affirms that the returns were fraudulent, and that he was elected by 500 majority, although O'Brien is credited with 820. Justice Connolly adds that the police returns at the various police precincts give him 140 majority from actual returns made yesterday; and in either case he claims he was elected legally. But, if this were not the case, he has sufficient evidence to show that in a number of the wards, the nucleus of which it would not at present be prudent to designate, fraudulent voting most vile and flagrant was permitted. Indeed, he says that he can prove that spurious voters were rushed into this city from Baltimore, Philadelphia, Weehawken, Hudson City, Jersey City, Williamsburgh, Brooklyn, and many other adjacent towns. Of the Philadelphia clique he charges a certain McMullen of the Fourth Ward of that city to be the leader. That he will be successful in expessing the frauds he has not the slightest doubt. He has expressed his determination to fight it "out to the bitter end." Altogether it is a very pretty quarrel, and some startling revelations of the "ins and from it the outs" of the Democracy may be expected.

THE CITY CHARTER ELECTION.

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The next city charter election is to be held on Tuesday, Dec. 3. The offices to be filled are a Mayor, to hold office for two years, in the place of John T. Hoffman, eight Aldermen in the even districts, in the place of Thomas Coman, Charles McBrien, Joseph Shannon, Wm. L. Ely, Bermard Reilly, Charles E. Loew, Joseph B. Varnum, Jr., and Robert McGinnis; two Councilinen, one to succeed Cornelius Flynn, recently elected Coroner, and one in the place of Anthony Hartman, just elected Assemblyman, and a number of School Commissioners, Inspectors, and Trustees. The Tammany primaries were held last evening, and their City Convention for the nomination of Mayor is to meet to day. The Mozart primaries are to be held on Monday, and their Mayoralty Convention is set down for the following day. The Republican Union General Committee is to meet this evening, when the plans for the pending campaign will probably be adopted. The Mozart Aldermanic Conventions are scheduled for Friday, the 15th, their District School Conventions for the 18th mst., their School District Conventions for the 19th. The Tammany Aldermanic Conventions meet on the 18th mst., their School District Conventions on the 19th, and their Ward Conventions on the 20th. An election will also be held in the XVIIIth and XXIst Wards for Civil Justice, in the place of Judge Barrett, recently elected to the Court of Common Pleas.

It is reported that the City Clerk will order an election of a new Board of Councilmen on the 3d proximo, basing his action on the recent decision in the matter of the provision in the tax levy general acquiescence of granting heenses. This tax levy, being a local bill, was held to come within fuesday, Dec. 3. The offices to be filled are a Mayor, to hold office for two years, in the place of John T. Hoffman

struction annulling clauses other than those related taxation; and appropriations, the charge would devolved upon the Metropolitan Board of Health.

FORGOT HIS NAME.

The Democratic style of voting is well illustrated in the following: On Tuesday last an Irishman presented himself in a central election district of this city, and desired leave to deposit his vote. "What name it" asked the inspector. "Michael Murray. Sir." replied the would-be voter. "Michael Murray in a such mane on the list," called the inspector, adding, "There's a Michael Murrayin," it leud on, gintlemen, "exclaimed the excited irishman. "Hould on," continued to a service of the control o he, as he pulled a piece of paper from his pocket, and proceeded to read, "Sure, and it is Michael Murphy, instid of Michael Murphy; "Of course, this man, who had forgotton his instructions, did not vote. THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

A correspondent desires to call attention to the fact that even without the aid of Pennsylvania and New York the Republican party would still be sure to carry the next Presidential election. The electoral vote by

Democratic,	Republican
fornia 5	Illinois
necticut 6	Indiana
aware 3	Kansas
stucky	Maine
ryland ?	Massachusetts
w-Jersey 7	Michigan
w-York 33	Minnesota
maylvania 26	Missouri
	Nevada
Total 98	Nebraska
	New-Hampshire
	Oregon, (doubtful)
	Rhode Island
	Tennessee
	Verment
	West Virginia, (doubtful)
	Wisconsin
	H.M. Marine
	Total 1
	Majority

It must be borne in mind however that Indiana, Wisconsin, Nebraska, and perhaps even Ohio, as well as West Virginia and Oregon, would be quite likely to vote with New-York and Pennsylvania. We do not think much comfort remains for any political party that cannot carry New-York or Pennsylvania; and we confidently expect the Republican party will carry both whenever it makes up its mind to do it. That will be at the next Presidential election.

NEW-JERSEY.

ANOTHER CONTESTED ELECTION CASE IN PASSAIC.

The Passaic Board of Canvassers met yesterday and adjourned over till to-day. In the Hid Assembly District Van Vorhis was elected by 15 majority. It appears that the polls in the township of Manchester were held with four instead of three Judges, as the law provides. At the opening of the polls there was only one Register present; two more were then elected, and these appear to have acted in conjunction with a Judge, elected by mistake under the old law. Throwing out this township elects Mr. Goetschius. The matter is one which will probably go before the Legislature, Mr. Goetschius declaring that he will contest the seat if the Canvassers conclude to give a certificate to Mr. Van Vorhis. This makes two contested election cases in Passaic County. The Middlesex County Board of Canvassers met at New-Brunswick yesterday, but were forced to adjourn till to-day, the Intelligent Democratic canvasser from South Amboy having left his returns at home or lost them by the way; he could not tell which. Mr. A. O. Evane of Hudson is spoken of for Speaker of the next New-Jersey Hones of Assembly, and the Hon. Amos Robins and Charles H. Reduifield are both spoken of in connection with the Presidency of the Senate. ANOTHER CONTESTED ELECTION CASE IN PASSAIC.

NEW-ENGLAND.

EULOGY ON THE LATE GOV. ANDREW. BOSTON, NOV. S.—Mr. E. P. Whipple will de-ter a culory on Gov. Andrew, on the 27th inst., at Music Hall, in this city, by invitation of the city government.

Hall, in this city, by invariant of the Control of the Belfast National Bank.

Belfast, Me., Nov. 8.—The Hon. James P. White has been chosen President of the Belfast National Bank, in place of the late Thomas Marshall.

THE ROBBERY OF THE POOR-FARM AT CONTROL OF THE POOR-FARM AT CO

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 8.—Of the money stolen at the time of the fire at Poor-Farm last Sunday, 4700 have been refunded. The wife of the keeper acknowledges the theft, but does not confess to setting fire to the building. She had arranged a plan to leave for California with her paramour.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 17, 1867. The Cretan Rebellion has been finally crushed So say the Turks. The European press and the wellinformed agents of Reuter and the American Associated Press echo the cry-crushed! There is nothing more left of these Cretan Rebels and Greek brigands than just enough to give the most noble Padisha an opportunity to show his benevolence by issuing an

opportunity to show his benevolence by issuing an amnesty proclamation. Aali Pasha expands the annesty into a proclamation of his own very much as follows:

"Oye few poor, starving vagabonds, who still linger half frozen upon the highest peaks of Mount Ida! Come down and kiss the feet of him whose proudest boast it is that he is the humble slave of the most noble, enlightened, loving, omnipotent, rebel-devouring monarch in the world. Come ye naked, forlorn stranglers, who, for a whole year, have been slying before the victorious hosts of his all-glorious Majesty, come and experience the unspeakable happiness of allowing yourselves to be kicked by the representative of the mexhaustible magnanimity of your legitimate master, before whom even Kings and angels delight to sun themselves." Now, after that, who will dare to say that Crete has not been finally subjugated. In imagination we can hear the faint shouts of joy uttered by these few forlorn wretches on the peaks of Ida, as they read this benevolent proclamation. We see them climbing down the crags and hastening along the sheep paths toward Canea, in all perhaps 20, dividing a goat-skin between them to hid their nakedness. Omar Pasha, the ablest General in the Turkish service, will draw up the remnant of 75,000 troops to meet them and eon-duct them into the presence of the Grand Vizier. Then will peace and prosperity prevail in Crete to the end of time. So much for the play, which half the audience in Europe and America seem to fance; is reality, as though the same play under a little different form had not been exhibited a dozen times, at least, within a year. There are many in Europe who do not wish to know the truth about Crete; but it may be supposed that in America the case is different. I need not go back now to give you a history of the contest, for I have given this from week to week in my letters, and all my statements have been fully confirmed. I can now recall but one single case where I have been misled by incorrect information, and in that case I

is that the Greek blockade-runner Eunosis is still making weekly trips to the island with food and amnunition. One fact more—when the Turks proclaimed a suspension of hostilities their troops were in such an utterly demoralized condition frem ill-success and sickness that they could not keep the field, and when the Egyptian troops were ordered to be withdrawn. Omar Pasha made a solemn protest against it, as he could not spare them. I leave your readers to draw their own conclusions from these facts. In what condition are the rebels f is the next question. This is more difficult to answer, but it would appear that there are still some 5,000 men under arms, under various leaders. These men can hold out, if they will, just so long as the Greeks can continue to run the blockade with ammunition and provisions, and perhaps could get on five or six weeks without any outside supplies. From the first the greatest difficulty of the insurgents has been that, like true Greeks, they light each other almost as much as they do the Turks. This is still the case. There is no unity of feeling or of action between the different leaders. Each one cares more for his own interest than for the common cause. It has always been so with the Greeks. The removal of the families, on the other hand, has been a great relief to the Robels, and increases their chance of success tenfold. The approaching Winter season will aid the blockade runners, for the Turks are morially afraid of wind, and although it will also prevent the Turks from acting vigorously. As to the territory, the Turks are now just where they were a year ago. They hold only vigorously. As to the territory, the Turks are now just where they were a year ago. They hold only the shore and fortresses, while the whole island is in the hands of the Cretans. What is to come of Aail Pasha's mission? Lest your readers should think my epitome of Aail Pasha's proclamation too bad even for a sarvastic paragraph, I will append it verbatim to this letter, to speak for itself. Aail Pasha is a year of creat shrewduces, and of more honesty even for a survastic paragraph, I will append it verbatim to this letter, to speak for itself. Asil Pasha is a man of great shrewdness, and of more honesty than Puad Pasha. He has taken £45,000 with him, beside decorations and jewelry. His amourpropre is enlisted, for failure would be disgrace here. In rank he stands next the throne. If success were possible to any one it would be to him. On his arrival at Camea he took a really conciliatory step in at once releasing all the political prisoners confined there and at other fortresses. He first called together all the principal Turks and had a Mag consultation with them. Then he graciously received the Christian magnates with their Archibishop. Afterward he issued his proclamation. He can, no doubt, buy up a large number of Cretans and Greeks, for it is a sad fact that they are more open to the influence of gold than of arms, or of patriotism. But I doubt very much whether he can by enough to influence the insurrection materially. His plan of reorganization, so far as it is known to the enough to influence the insurrection materially. His plan of reorganization, so far as it is known to the Embassies here, amounts to nothing more than the organization of a Vilayel, with a Mussulman. Vali, or Governor, and a mixed council of Turks and Christians—the local anthorities to be Turks or Christians as the population is one or the other. It is needless to add, that this organization will be not a whit better for the Christians than that which existed when the revolt commenced. Even a Christian Vali would amount to but little. He would be only a tool in the hands of the Turks. Indeed the Turk named as probable Vali would make a far better Governor than any Christian who has been suggested. Even the Cretans would prefer Caboull Pasha to Prince Aristarchi, or Sir Henry Bulwer's old protégé, ernor than any Christian who has been suggested. Even the Cretans would prefer Caboull Pasha to Prince Aristarchi, or Sir Henry Bulwer's old protégé, Dr. Samas. In a word, I do not see how anything can come of Aali Pasha's mission. As a Turkish officer was heard to say the other day, "There is no use in grying to conciliate such ungrateful beasts as the Cretans. There is nothing to do but to exterminate them." It would seem that the war must go on until the Cretans are exterminated, unless Europe interferes to secure their independence. I do not know that we can blame the Turks for holding on to the island, and certainly one cannot but admire the boldness with which they have rejected and scorned all the advice of Europe. It is at least an open question whether it would be good policy for the Turks to give up Crete; but, on the other hand, the Cretans have won the admiration of the world, and the sympathy even of those who believe that annexation to Greece would be a leap from the frying-pan into the fire. Even such are ready to say, if these people prefer the wretched Government of Greece to the wretched Government of Turkey, by all means let them have it. But there is one consideration which has not been sufficiently thought of by people generally. At least one-third of the population of Crete, when the revolution broke out, were Turks. Annexation to Greece would compel the deportation of all these families to some other locality. Could a Mussulman government consent to such a thing? What right has Europe to insist upon it? I believe I am able to say that this consideration has had great weight with Lord Stanley. All the more of course because it accorded with other English eympathies. But still ought it not to have weight? Poor Crete! All this present misery comes from the great political blunder which detached the Island from Greece after the Revolution.

Poor Crete! All this present misery comes from the great political blunder which detached the Island from Greece after the Revolution. Such blunders have always to be washed out in blood and what is werst of all, in the blood of innocents.

THE HOLY LAND.

FIRST DAY IN PALESTINE.

The real name of this place is Cesarea Phillippi,

but I call it Baldwinsville because it sounds better

BALDWINSVILLE, Galilee, September, 1867.

From Our Special Correspondent.

THE DENTAL VULCANITE QUESTION.

THE DENTAL VULCANITE QUESTION.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 8.—A meeting of the Dentists of the West was held here yesterlay to take into consideration the dental vulcanife question, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the course pursued by the Executive Committee and the attorney who have been active for the dental profession of the West in contesting the claims of the Dental Vulcantie Company against the profession, and that we request them to continue the defense to the ultimatum, believing, notwithstanding the decision of Judge Wilson of New-York, that the importance of the subject demands rull and final investigation by the highest tribunal in the country. and I can recollect it easier. One of the great drawbacks to this country is its distressing names that nobody can get the hang of. You may travel here a month, and when you get through you cannot tell where you have been, to save your life, unless you are a living, breathing geography. You may make a stagger of pronouncing these names, but they will bring any Christian to grief that tries to spell them. THE WRECKED PROPELLER ACME. I have an idea that if I can only simplify the nomen-

The building was owned by Mrs. Papes. Loss about \$2,500; no insurance.

The snow is reported to be four inches deep in Avoca Steuben Co.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The Lake Shore, a few miles above this point, is strewed with barrels of flour, pork, lard, &c., from the wreck of the propeller Acme. The Coroner has seized and cared for the property for the benefit of the underwriters and owners. clature of this country, it will be of the greatest service to Americans who may travel here in the future. Galilee is well enough, I don't propose to change that, but I can't accept of Cesarea Phillippi—it uses

TURKEY. AALI PASHA IN CRETE.

up too much alphabet, and there is very little music in it any how. Baldwinsville is much better.

The ruins here are not very interesting. There are the massive walls of a great square building that was once the citadel; there are many ponderous old arches that are so smothered with debris that they barely project above the ground; there are heavy-walled sewers through which the beautiful brook of which lordan is horn still runs; in the bill-side are amnesty proclamation. Asli Pasha expands the amnesty into a proclamation of his own very much as

barely project above the ground; there are heavy-walled sewers through which the beautiful brook of which Jordan is born still runs; in the hill-side are the substructions of a costly marble temple that Herod the Great built here—patches of its handsome mosaic floors still remain; there is a quaint old stone bridge that was here before Herod's time, may be; scattered everywhere, in the paths and in the woods, are Corinthian capitals, broken porphyry piliars, and little fragments of sculpture; and upyonder in the precipice where the fountain gushes out, are well-worn Greek inscriptions over niches in the rock where in ancient times the Greeks, and after them the Romans, worshiped the Sylvan God Pan. But trees and bushes grow above many of these rains now; the miscrable huts of a little gang of filthy Arabs are perched upon the broken masonry of antiquity, the whole place has a sicepy, stupid, rural look about it, and one can hardly bring himself to believe that a busy, substantially-built city once existed here, even two thousand years ago. The place was novertheless the scene of an event whose effects have added page after page and volume after volume to the world's history. For in this place Christ stood when he said to Peter:

"Thou art Peter; and upon this rock will I build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. And I will give unto thee the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven: and whatsoever thou shalt bind on carth shall be loosed in heaven."

On those little sentences have been built up the mighty edifice of the Church of Rome; in them lie be bound in heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven."

On those little sentences have been built up the mighty edifice of the Church of Rome; in them lie the authority for the imnerial power of the Popes over temporal affairs, and their god-like power to curse a soul or wash it white from sin. To sustain the position of "the only true church," which Rome claims was thus conferred upon her, she has fought and labored and struggled for many a century, and will continue to keep herself busy in the same line to the end of time. The memorable words I have quoted give to this ruined city about all the interest it possesses to people of the present day.

It seems curious enough to us to be standing on ground that was once actually pressed by the feet of the Savior. The situation is suggestive of a reality and a tangibility that seem at variance with the vagueness, and mystery, and ghostliness that one naturally attaches to the character of a God. I cannot comprehend yet that I am sitting where a God naturally attaches to the character of a God. I cannot comprehend yet that I am sitting where a God has stood, and looking upon the brook and the mountains that that God looked upon, and am surrounded by dusky men and women whose ancestors saw him, and even talked with him, face to face, and carelessly, just as they would have done with any other stranger. I cannot comprehend this; the gods, of my understanding have been always hidden in clouds and very far away. my understanding have been always hidden in clouds and very far away.

THE PEOPLE THE DISCIPLES KNEW.

This morning, during breakfast, the usual assemblage of squalid humanity sat patiently without the charmed circle of the camp and waited for such crumbs as pity might bestow upon their misery. There were old and young, brown-skinned and yellow. Some of the men were tall and stalwart (for one sees nowhere such splendid looking men as here in the East) but all the women and children looked worn and sad, and distressed with hunger. They reminded me much of Indians, did these people. They had but little clothing, but such as they had was fanciful in character and fantantastic in its arrangement. Any little absurd gewgaw or jimerack they had they disposed in such a way as to make it attract attention most readily. They sat in silence, and with tircless patience, watched our every motion with that vile, uncomplaining impoliteness which is so truly Indian, and which makes a white man so nervous, and innomfortable and savage that he wants to exterminate the whole tribe.

which makes a white man so hervoise, and maconfortable and savage that he wants to exterminate the whole tribe.

These people about us had other peculiarities, which I have noticed in the noble red man, too; they carried passengers in their hair, they were infested with fleas, and the dirt had caked on them till it amounted to bark.

The little children were in a pitiable condition—they all had sore eyes, and were otherwise afflicted in various ways. They say that hardly a native child in all the East is free from sore eyes, and that thousands of them go blind of one eye or both every year. I think this must be so, for I see plenty of blind people every day, and I don't remember seeing any children that hadn't sore eyes. And, would you suppose that an American mother could sit for an hour, with her child in her arms, and let a thousand flue roost upon its eyes all that time undisturbed? I see that every day. It makes my flesh creep. Yesterday we met a woman riding on a little jackass, and she had a child in her arms; honestly, I thought the child had goggles on as we approached, and I wondered how its mother could afford so much style. But when we drew near, we saw that the

thought the child had goggles on as we approached, and I wondered how its mother could afford so much style. But when we drew near, we saw that the goggles were nothing but a camp-meeting of flies assembled around each of the child's eyes, and at the same time there was a detachment prospecting its mose. The flies were happy, the child was contented, and so the mother did not interfere. As soon as the tribe found out that we had a doctor in our crowd, they began to flock in from all quarters. Dr. B., in the charity of his nature, had taken a child from a woman that sat near by, and put some sort of a wash upon its diseased eyes. That woman went off and started the whole nation, and you ought to have seen them swarm! The lame, the halt, the blind, the leprous—all the distempers that are bred of dirt and iniquity, were represented in the Congress in ten minutes, and still they came! Every woman that had a sick buby brought it along, and every woman that had a sick buby brought it along, and every woman that dread, mysterious Power, the Doctor! They watched him take his phials out; they watched him measure the particles of white powder; they watched him add drops of one precious liquid, and drops of another; they lost not the slightest movement: their eyes were riveted upon him with a fascination that nothing could distract. I believe they thought he was gifted like a god. When each individual got his portion of medicine, his eyes were radiant with joy—notwithstanding by nature cach individual got his portion of medicine, his eyes were radiant with joy—notwithstanding by nature they are a thankless and impassive race—and upon his face was written the unquestioning faith that nothing on earth could prevent the patient from get-

ting well now.
Christ knew how to preach to these simple, childting well now.

Christ knew how to preach to these simple, child-ish, ignorant, superstitions, disease-tortured vagabonds: he healed the sick. They flocked to our poor human doctor this morning when the fame of what he had done to the sick child went abroad in the land, and they worshiped him with their eyes while they did not know as yet whether there was virtue in his simples or not. The ancestors of these—people precisely like them in color, dreas, manners, customs, ignorance, simplicity—flocked in vast multitudes after Christ, and when they saw him make the afflicted whole with a word, it is no wonder they worshiped thim. No wonder his deeds were the talk of the nation; no wonder the multitudes that followed Him were so great that at one time—30 miles from here—they had to let a sick man down through the roof because no approach could be made to the door; no wonder His audienges were so great at Galilee that He had to preach from a ship removed a little distance from the shore; no wonder that even in the desert places about Bethsaida 5,000 invaded His solitude and He had to feed them by a mirucle or else see them suffer for their confiding faith and devotion; no wonder when there was a great commotion in a city in those days, one neighbor explained it to another in words to this effect:

"They say that Jesus of Nazareth is come."

He healed the sick. If a man would have crowds to attend him all the day long, let him come to Palestine and de likewise.

Well, as I was saying, the doctor distributed medi-

tine and do likewise.
Well, as I was saying, the doctor distributed medi-Well, as I was saying, the doctor distributed medicine as long as he had any to distribute, and his reputation is mighty in Galilee this day. Among his patients was the child of the Shiek's daughterfor even this poor, ragged handful of sores and sin has its royal Shiek—a poor old devil that looked as if he would be more at home in a poorhouse than in the Chief Magistracy of this tribe of hopeless, shirtless savages. The princess—I mean the Shiek's daughter—was only 13 or 14 years old, and had a very sweet face and a pretty one. She was the only Syrian female we have seen yet who was not so sinfully ugly that she couldn't smile after 10 o'clock Saturday night without breaking the Sabbath. Her child was a hard lot though—there wasn t enough of it to make a pie, and the poor little thing looked so pleadingly up at all who came near it (as if it had an idea that now was its chance or never), that we were filled with compassion which was genuine and not put on.

MAEK TWAIN.

CANADA.

THE NOVA SCOTIA GOVERNMENT.

OTTAWA, C. W., Nov. 8 .- The members of the Nova Scotla Government were sworn in yesterday as follows: Provisional Secretary, Mr. Vail. Attorney-Geaeral, Mr. Wilkins. Commissioner of Mines and Minerals, Mr. Robertson. Treasurer, Mr. Annord. President of the Executive Council, Mr. McHaffey. Members of the Executive Council, Messrs. Troop, Winthrup, Flynn and Ferguson. Speaker of the Assembly, Mr. Marshail.

The office of Finance Minister still remains unfilled, Mr. Tilley, to whom it has been offered, has not yet accepted it.

FAILURE OF A DRY GOODS HOUSE. HAMILTON, Nov. 8.—The old established firm of F. W. Gates & Co., wholesale dry goods dealers, suspended to-day.

THE WELLAND CANAL.

St. Catherines, Canada, Nov. 8.—The break in the Welland Canal has been repaired, and navigation was resumed this afternoon.

The Vermont Senate was lately without a quorum for three successive days, and could do nothing but adjourn.